

the ridge on the other, at the distance each of them of about five miles. This bridge is in the county of Rockbridge, to which its name is given, and affords a public and commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance. The stream passing under it is called Cedar creek. It is a water of James river, and sufficient to turn a gristmill, though its fountain is not more than two miles above. There is a natural bridge, similar to the one above described, over Stock creek, a branch of Peloson river, in Washington county.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

On Monday evening last, Mr. JAMES RANDOLPH, the President of the Franklin Institute, delivered a farewell lecture to the class, upon the close of their first regular course. At a meeting of the class, held immediately afterwards, it was unanimously agreed to request a copy for publication. This request has been kindly complied with by the President, and I now accordingly send the address to you, for publication in your valuable paper.

ONE OF THE CLASS.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS,
By the President of the Franklin Institute.

GENTLEMEN.—Until lately, it was a general opinion, that tradesmen, manufacturers, and farmers, were sufficiently learned, if they could read, write, and keep their accounts. Indeed the prejudices this wrong idea has given rise to, still influence the conduct of many discreet people, and we see them attentive to the education of those only whom they design for the profession of law, medicine, or divinity.

The progress of the arts and sciences enlightening the public mind, this mistake on education, amongst many other errors, is yielding to the influence of reason and good sense; yet, when we consider the small number of institutions that are established for the instruction of mechanics, and the few that have as yet attended them, it is evident we are just at the commencement of a new epoch. I congratulate my young mechanic brethren on the grand prospects it is placing before them, and, as their friend, assure them, it is of as much importance to their future prosperity and high standing in society, that they should avail themselves of the opportunities of improving their minds in a knowledge of the sciences, as it is for those who are destined to the profession of the law or medicine, to acquire the dead languages. But to make respectable progress in any of these studies, it is essential to be industrious in their cultivation. The possession of knowledge has so many advantages accompanying it, that were its acquirement in reality irksome, still every difficulty should be encountered; but experience has found it is not so—as the mind progresses in study, it progresses in enjoyment; it is only at the commencement, the labour is a task.

Amongst the good men Providence has sent to benefit society, Professor Anderson, of Glasgow, occupies a distinguished rank. It was he who first formed and put in operation the plan of giving to practical men and journeymen mechanics, lectures on the sciences, and their application to the arts. This distinguished gentleman belonged to the class of liberals. He possessed a warm heart, under the guidance of an excellent head, and ranked high in scientific acquirements, accompanied with much practical knowledge in the useful arts. All these he employed to benefit his manufacturing and mechanic neighbours, and gave lectures that were most numerous attended, by men who soon appreciated and acknowledged their value; for Dr. Anderson's pupils, with their own labour, made for him such models as they understood he was not provided with, and that were useful and necessary to his lectures.

For example, they made him a small steam-engine, that could be placed on his table, and was capable of working, and also a model, of the same size and construction, not formed to work, but to be opened, so that the motions of the piston, valves, &c. were exposed to view, and so the operations of this most useful machine made manifest to the sight. The present occasion for mentioning the services of Professor Anderson, whose example the founders of the Franklin Institute have followed, offers an opportunity I cannot permit to pass, without expressing my respect for his memory, and acknowledging my opinion of the great services he has rendered society; and while acknowledging my grateful veneration for the father of this system of education, it calls to mind esteem and regard for those who have introduced it here, and who have, with so much industry and intelligence, conducted the affairs of this Institute; the happy effects of which, there is no doubt, will form a new epoch in the character, not only of this city, but of Pennsylvania herself.

The able and intelligent manner in which this first course of lectures has been conducted to its close, will prove of great advantage to the students, and is highly creditable to the professors.

The sciences of chemistry and mechanics are of the first order—they are elementary, and their principles being susceptible of a thousand modifications, and applicable to every manufacture, merit your further attention. Architecture is a branch of civil engineering, and is every day acquiring with us more importance. The incidental lectures have received on law, and the diseases to which the working classes are exposed, will be of great service in guarding us against errors, and those accidents we are exposed to, besides the beneficial influence of enlarging our minds and habits of thinking; and they are most gratifying proofs of the deep interest the gentlemen who have rendered us these services take in the prosperity and honor of this Institution. The lectures we have had on specific businesses, are not expected to excite such strong and general interest; but as one branch of industry is so dependent on, and intimately connected with others, to be perfect in our own, it is almost necessary we should be acquainted with those to which ours is most intimately related. Indeed, some of the most useful improvements have been suggested, by intelligent men, seeing the processes followed in trades very different from their own. The good effects of such lectures are most certain—they are necessary to complete the circle—they give us experience in support of science, and are the tests of theory. It is impossible to estimate the value of lectures from well informed practical men; their observations are the result of experience, and the remarks of the tanner, on the effects of lime, may be useful to the soap-maker, sugar-refiner, or other tradesmen.

As this is a school of instruction, the good sense of the lecturers, and the good sense of the managers, will save this hall from being the arena of controversy. There will always exist unsettled points in arts and science, as well as in theology; debating them might sometimes interfere with good feelings, and certainly would waste precious time, that ought to be employed in acquiring a knowledge of principles and things, the usefulness of which is self-evident.

In addition to the general lectures, a school for drawing has been opened, as another means presented to our young tradesmen of improving themselves. This useful branch of education heretofore has been unaccountably neglected by men of business. Besides the usefulness of drawing, it is an elegant and agreeable accomplishment, securing to those

who possess it many advantages. The great number that joined this class, and the punctuality of their attendance, are pleasing assurances, that the importance of a knowledge of the art of drawing, begins to be duly appreciated. Indeed it will be found useful to all classes.

Encouraged by the success of their other plans, the managers, we perceive, are now opening a school for mathematics, that science, whose principles form the source of all correct reasoning. It is to the family of science, what reason is to the human mind. It takes cognizance of every substance that exists, and as clearly defines the magnitude of our globe as the extent of our gardens, and explains the motion of a planet and the principles of a go-cart. It tests and controls the other sciences, and at the same time is their handmaid. The limited attention that has heretofore been paid to this important branch of human knowledge, is an evincible evidence of the existence of that error, which considered it only necessary to teach tradesmen to work. To enumerate all who are to benefit by the study of mathematics, is a simple task; it is of use to every one who thinks or acts. It guides the mariner, the surveyor, the millwright, the general, and the carpenter. Whenever they act rationally, they act mathematically, whether they are or are not acquainted with the principles of this universal science.

It is devoutly to be wished, that the proposed class will be numerously attended; yet we can hardly expect that this will be the case, for the science is considered only as a study necessary for a very few professions, though there are few of us that are not in the habit of constantly acting on its principles. The managers will add another to the many services already rendered the public, if they can devise means to make the study of mathematics a popular pursuit.

It was the maxim of the philosopher whose name this institution bears, not to despise wisdom because it came from the other side of the water; and the establishment of this institution is a proof that the advice of Franklin has not been thrown away on his townsmen. But we must not rest contented with borrowing from others. Our Government, civil institutions, and many other circumstances, require of all American citizens, the performance of many duties, different from what belong to people who live under Monarchical Governments; and it is of great importance to the community of which we are members, that we should be qualified to discharge these duties with propriety. It is with great deference I mention this subject; but as we are integral parts of the sovereignty of this republic, and claim high privileges, it is most important that we should know our duties, and how we ought to act, should our fellow-citizens call on us to fill any of the various offices under the government. The youth of this Republic should at least have some instructions on the duties of Jurors, Magistrates, Legislators, Supervisors, Guardians of the poor, &c. &c. We should have some instruction on the duties that belong to our elective franchise, and the great moral obligation that rests upon us, when we vote for any officer from the President down to the township clerk. It is important we should know that it is not a patronage vested in us, to bestow on a favorite, or give to a friend, but a service we have to render society. We ought to know that where we elect a disreputable person under any influence save the desire to benefit the nation, a species of moral treason has been committed on the present generation, an act of ingratitude to our predecessors, and one injurious to posterity. That instruction in these matters is wanting, will be admitted by all who reflect on the subject.

Perhaps this department of instruction may not be considered embraced within the views of the Franklin Institute, but whoever brings it into operation, will render to the country most essential service.

A desire for improvement is now gone forth, and justifies the hope that the efforts of the Franklin Institute will be warmly seconded by those for whose benefit it has been established. We are all acquainted with the moderate terms of admission. I have often felt great anxiety lest the smallness of the means, should embarrass the managers in the duties they have undertaken; so indeed they would, but for the goodness of the object, for public favor on its side, and the careful exertions of the managers.

When we take a view of the whole, it is impossible not to indulge the expectation that we shall see the course of lectures, as intended by all our young men, who have any desire for distinction, or ambition to be above the gin-house routine of working without knowing what they are about. The arrangement made for the lectures on Mechanics, that are to form part of the next course, will give increased interest to the whole; and we have every reason to expect the periodical work which the Professor on this subject proposes to publish, will be a valuable acquisition to us, for being conducted by a gentleman of great natural and acquired mechanical abilities, and familiar with the state of the arts in this country, as well as abroad, what comes through such a channel will be suited to our circumstances, and I trust will merit and receive your patronage.

The Franklin Institute is now fairly before the public, and you gentlemen, are better able to appreciate its merits than I am, for many circumstances have interposed to deprive me of the benefit and pleasure I should have enjoyed here. You have heard the lectures and seen the modes of demonstration, the models, and experiments, and I presume you are convinced this hall is a place to acquire knowledge; and "knowledge is power," and who has so legitimate a right to this, as the industrious members of the community. The opportunity to improve ourselves is now before us, and I trust none will neglect it.

The past lectures commanded a numerous attendance, and the pupils conducted themselves with the most decorous propriety; indeed their example is not unworthy the attention of older establishments.

From this school, where the elements of science are put into the hands of practice, we may expect the happiest consequences. The energies of mind will be called forth, genius will receive that assistance nature requires, and new Franklins, Andersons, Fultons, Watts, and Godfreys will proceed from this Institution, honorable to their country, and benefactors to the whole world. In contemplating these pleasing prospects, the heart is warmed with gratitude for the manifold advantages we enjoy, and the endless prospect of improvement that is before our successors.

The present is an opportunity I with pleasure take the advantage of, to acknowledge to the members of the Institute, my obligations for the honor they have conferred on me, in placing me in their first office. I sincerely wish its duties were in the charge of more competent hands; and I have hopes that at no distant period, we shall see a change take place. The Institute may gain, it cannot lose by such an alteration; for it will ever have all the services my humble abilities are capable of rendering it.

On closing this term of lectures, your President most ardently hopes the Professors and members will have reason to recollect it as a period of well-spent time; and that their future days may be accompanied with the blessings of health and happiness.

A necessities man who gives costly dinners, pays large sums to be laughed at.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

On viewing the Portrait of a Young Lady, taken after death.

How! the feather stir—
If that her breath will moisten or stain the stone,
Why then she lives.
Lear.
Nay breathe not a whisper—oh! sigh not in thought
Lest you tattle her ear with too sudden alarm;
Lest ye break the fair vision her spirit hath wrought,
And in address she wake from so gentle a charm.

See! she stirs—and the music of motion is there,
The zephyrs of bliss wafting beauty and grace—
She smiles—oh! 'twould charm the dull eye of despair,
To catch the sweet smile from so lovely a face.
List! list! she would speak—ay, didst hear her sweet voice?
Her lips seem to move, yet no sound meets the ear;
Nay speak to me, gentle one—bid me rejoice,
And break the wild spell that hath fasten'd me here.

My bending knee—kiss—am I lost in amaze,
And wouldst fair pour your soul out in worship to thee;
For sure the fair being that claims my rapt gaze,
Was ne'er made a mortal—to perish like me.

Yet pale death's shadows steal over thee now,
And shroud the bright looks which I knelt to adore;
Ah! whence are the cold ghastly dews on thy brow,
And why dost thy young cheek delight me no more?

I should sicken at heart, could I think, the sweet fire
Now gone from its center might ever decay;
That thy spirit should thus with its fair frame expire,
And fade, like the soft dream of beauty, away.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ELIAS HICKS.

"I do not desire, as a brother, to impress my opinions upon you; but only to give you my views, and leave them as a mirror for you to look into. I would not have any turn to my views, merely because they are mine; but because they are convinced of the irresistible truth of them. If they do not see as I do, it does not break my love with my fellow-creatures. I am thankful—and this is the very pearl of my life—that I feel and continue to feel nothing but love to flow to every creature under heaven." Such is the benevolent and christian language of this truly dignified minister, (read his sermons) who, by a few, of latter day, has been held up to public scorn and execration, through every medium that an embittered imagination could possibly invent; by whom his integrity and practical conformity in life and conversation, to the precepts of the gospel of Jesus Christ, are esteemed as fully equal to the same unfeeling spirit that has always wielded the sword of hypocrisy, has been powerfully levelled against his reputation.

The society of which he is a member, presents, indeed, a gloomy picture, purely the effect of the officious plans and purposes of some, who have been esteemed as pre-eminent members, and who are deeply anxious to extinguish his influence. For although there now exists a difference in opinion in this society, "has it not always been the case, ever since they have been a people? but what integrity and love to God was considered the cement and bond of their fellowship, all differences in opinion on religious subjects, were silent and unobtrusive, and no man suffered to pass unnoticed. And the reason why, as a people, they have not, like many others, been perplexed with secret jars and inward commotions, is traceable to this, that the ground and foundation of their profession was love to God and love to one another, and this profession being held in a pure conscience, preserved them a united body. But unhappily, some individuals that have long laboured in the exercise of the discipline, and directed in a great measure, the affairs of the body, degenerating into the letter, and becoming buried under the influence of tradition, have gone forth in the presumptuous will, and active spirit of the creature, without the clothing of that divine charity, which would preserve all in their proper places; and esteeming their activity in church affairs as religion, and their services on various occasions, as so many undeniable evidences of divine approbation, have endeavored to establish systematic rules of faith, the enforcement of which would have been the means of introducing oppression and persecution against all who did not conform to their views.

When we take a view of the whole, it is impossible not to indulge the expectation that we shall see the course of lectures, as intended by all our young men, who have any desire for distinction, or ambition to be above the gin-house routine of working without knowing what they are about. The arrangement made for the lectures on Mechanics, that are to form part of the next course, will give increased interest to the whole; and we have every reason to expect the periodical work which the Professor on this subject proposes to publish, will be a valuable acquisition to us, for being conducted by a gentleman of great natural and acquired mechanical abilities, and familiar with the state of the arts in this country, as well as abroad, what comes through such a channel will be suited to our circumstances, and I trust will merit and receive your patronage.

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port of truth, can we suppose for a moment, that the cause of God then rests altogether upon the shoulders of such who glory in their strength, and magnify their power by making the weak and tender lambs subservient to their control, upon the plausible ground and pretext that truth might spread and prevail. Here the spirit of man, under the specious clothing and disguise of religion, gradually obtains the ascendancy in the scale of influence, and by power thus acquired, with feigned words, turn the whole course of society to the accomplishment of their painted schemes and visionary views, in relation to what they blindly conceive to be the promotion of truth. Hence society under the auspices and contriving care of such, is in great danger of being gradually led away from the true foundation and principle of all right religion, viz: Christ within, and becoming the actual servants of men, who honor God in a way that will ingratiate themselves in the estimation of the great of the earth; but the Lord, who will not give his glory to another, nor his praise to graven images, will in his own time, break down the carved work, and splendid palaces or high professions of these; for he will overturn, overturn, overturn, until he comes to rule amongst his people, whose right it is.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

It was announced at a meeting of the Catholic Association in Dublin, on the 3d March, that Mr. Plunkett was very soon to become Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell, the head of the Catholic Association, has been made a Livery man of London.

The exports of British manufactures in 1822, amounted to 45,787,389—1823, to 46,261,511, and in 1824, to 50,708,808. In England, the supply of oak bark is so inadequate to the demand, that the tanners in the vicinity of London alone, use annually from 7000 to 8000 tons of foreign bark, at an expense of £14 per ton.

It is stated in a Leeds paper, that there was a great demand for cotton goods than all the English and Scotch manufactures, together with all the advantages of machinery, experience, and capital, can supply. The advanced price of iron is also said to have created great embarrassment at Birmingham, where the orders on hand could not be supplied without ruinous consequences.

The use of steam in the manufacture of bricks had caused a saving on that article of 60 per cent. and by a new method, for which a patent had been obtained. Security was afforded against the destructive effects of frost or wet weather while the bricks are drying, only 48 hours being required to prepare them for the kiln, which now occupies two months.

The Hon. Col. Stanhope, brother of the Earl of Stanhope, committed suicide in one of the out houses in Caen Wood. He labored under temporary insanity from a wound he received in Spain.

The Liverpool Advertiser, of the 15th March, says—"It is with pleasure we announce that Mr. John Quincy Adams has been elected President of the United States of America."

A post-master in Switzerland, recently convicted of extortion and fraud, has been sentenced to be imprisoned for several years and flogged.

The chamber of peers, in France, has adopted the Piracy Law, 150 to 19. We presume the law relates to the suppression of piracy, and conforms to the principle recognised in the laws of nations.

Racing with English horses is announced at Paris.

The Pope, it is said, has addressed an encyclical letter to all the archbishops and bishops of America, commanding them incessantly to preach the necessity of submitting to the mother country.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is evident that Spain continues in a very unsettled state.

Lord Strangford is about to resume his functions, as British minister at the Ottoman Porte.

A German Journal states, the cause of the disgrace of the Greek Chief Warwacki, was a proposition made by him to the Greeks, to choose for a king an illustrious European personage. The proposition was generally ill-received.

The petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, presented to the British House of Commons by Sir Frances Burdett, had one hundred thousand signatures to it.

The brig Cambria, from Falmouth, for Vera Cruz, returned to Falmouth on the 4th, with between 5 and 600 men, women, and children, who were taken out of the Kent East Indian, which she fell in with on the 1st March, on fire. It is supposed about 90 souls perished on board the Kent, which had about 400 troops for India.

The Gunpowder Mills, at Stobbs, in Scotland, lately exploded, and shook the country for 20 miles round. Two men were killed.

Most of the Nobility of Great Britain have received invitations from the Prince Talleyrand, to attend the Coronation of the King of France.

On the 20th ult. between 300 and 400 gentlemen were locked up in the Royal exchange, owing to their non-compliance with the regulation of departing at the customary signal.

Mr. Torbet, of St. Helena, on whose land Bonaparte was landed, arrived not long since in England, and demanded of the Government £1000 for the land enclosed around the grave. He, however, was put off with £500, to be paid by the East India Company on his return to St. Helena.

Probert, the man who was so deeply implicated with Thurtell, in the horrible affair at Gill's-Hall Cottage, has been apprehended on a charge of horse stealing. He had lately been down at Rearden, Gloucestershire, his native place, where his mother resides; but he was universally shunned. He there, it appears, took a horse out of a field, and rode away with it towards London. The horse belonged to the miller of the place, whose wife was a distant relation of the thief. It is said, that after riding some distance, he dropped the horse's tail, and left the hair cut off on the road side. The horse was recognised; and information being lodged with the police in London, he was apprehended while walking along Windham-street, and carried to Bow-street, where he was brought before Mr. Minshall. He was well dressed; and when the information against him was read, declined saying any thing. He was committed for further examination.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

This novel undertaking was begun on the 2d of March. The Tunnel will be opened between 45 and 65 feet below high water mark, and carried through the blue clay, of which there will be from 10 to 14 feet on the top of the brick work, in the deepest part of the river. The shaft now preparing, is intended for foot passengers. The larger descent for carriages, which is to be of about 200 feet diameter, will not be begun till the Tunnel is carried to a certain extent under the river. The spot on which the operations are commenced is eastward of Rotherhithe Church, on the south side of Rotherhithe street.

The Dock yards, in England, for the last three years, have cost the British Government 6,540,000 (£29,337,600), and ship building and repairing, on the same period, 23,000,000, (\$102,120,000.)

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on Tuesday morning last, after a session of more than four months.

Judge Franklin has been acquitted by the Senate of this State, of the charges made against him for official misconduct. Articles of impeachment have been furnished against Judge Porter and Judge Chapman—these will not be acted on until the next Legislature assembles.

The house of representatives of Pennsylvania, on motion of Mr. Lehman, adopted, on Monday last, a resolution to appropriate the hall of the house to the accommodation of any convention that may assemble for the purpose of collecting and diffusing useful information in relation to roads and canals.

A jury in the District Court on Wednesday, gave a verdict of five thousand five hundred dollars damages, in a case of seduction. This was as much as the plaintiff was supposed to be worth.

The cents of 1825 is a different coin from any before issued from our mint. On one side it is a head of "Liberty," on the other side the head is raised and on the other sunk into the copper.

The Steam Boat La Fayette has commenced running from this city to Salem, N. Jersey, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Two very handsome figures, from the chisels of Rush, have been placed over the door leading to the wheel rooms, at the Fair Mount Water Works, by the direction of the Councils. Visitors are already very numerous to this noble work, which may justly be considered, the pride of this city.

At an Election for a Major, for the First Battalion, Ninth Regiment, P. M. held at the House of Mrs. Rees, Ennisville Castle, South Fifth-street, Mr. William Cannon was elected by a considerable majority.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Roney was on Tuesday, elected colonel of the nineteenth regiment of the Pennsylvania militia, in the place of Colonel Cox, resigned.

On the 11th inst. a woman named Devenny, living in Pine Alley, was severely burned, by her clothes taking fire whilst engaged in cooking. She was taken to the hospital, and expired on Tuesday morning. She was a native of Ireland.

The number of members belonging to the Washington Benevolent Society is two thousand and twenty-nine. Only forty-two resignations have been made since the institution of the society in 1813. Its present prospects are represented to be better than they have been for many years.

On Monday a person of the name of Kelly, of the Northern Liberties, committed suicide by hanging himself. It is understood that it was occasioned by a fit of insanity, resulting from a state of poverty.

Commodore Barron will shortly proceed to Norfolk, to take command of the Navy Yard on that station. He will be succeeded by Captain Bidle in the command of the Philadelphia station. Captain Warrington is to take the Boston station. Major Gamble, of the Marine Corps at this station, is to be transferred to the Portsmouth station. Major Miller will succeed him here.

The elegant Grate manufactured in this city by Stephen P. Morris, adapted to the use of the Lehigh or Schuylkill coal, which was exhibited in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, on the late display of American manufactures there, was purchased, we are informed, by direction of the President of the United States for one of the large rooms of his House.

The Hon. Rufus King has accepted the embassy to the Court of St. James, and will shortly leave New York, for London.

The United States frigate Constellation for Mexico, went to sea from Hampton Roads on Sunday; and the John Adams for Chagres on Monday—to land there Captain Jones and Lieut. Ramsay, who are on their way to the Pacific.

Most of the neighbours, says the Village Record, have remarked the Done, at Mr. Gideon Williamson's, of East Bradford, Chester County. It has been in his care 17 years, and previously was owned by Thomas Morris of Eastcaln, who kept it 16 years. He reclaimed it when young. After living a prisoner for 33 years, it died March 23.

A negro belonging to a neighboring estate, on Wednesday week, set fire to the barn of Mr. George Sinclair, near Leesburg, Va.—The barn, and the principal part of its contents, was consumed; loss estimated at from \$1500 to \$2000. The negro has been committed to jail.

The present crop in Demerara has suffered greatly from continued drought, and it is expected that the crop in Jamaica will fall short upwards of 70,000 hds. The prospects are good in Antigua.

At the late term of the court of Common Pleas of Montgomery county, Ohio, John McAfee was convicted of the murder of his wife. He is to be executed at Dayton on the 28th inst.

Two thousand Irish Emigrants were to sail immediately from Cork for Canada. The Government was to bear all expenses.

The noble Elm which adorns Boston Mall, measures 65 feet in height, 21 feet in circumference, and the branches extend 86 feet!

Snowden's Advocate says a combination has taken place among the Journeymen Tailors in New York. They stand out for what is equivalent to about \$3 advance a week on previous wages.

The number of students in the new University of Virginia, is said to be rapidly increasing.

The mutineers, who ran off with the Colombian ship of war St. Andro (formerly the Kensington, of Philadelphia) from Panama, arrived at Manila in November last, and was given up by the mutineers. The ship was condemned as unseaworthy.

Mr. Secretary Southward has returned to Washington, from a visit to his domicile in New Jersey, bringing with him his family.

A Beggar was found dead last week, in one of the streets of New-York, upon whose person, \$270 were found. This amount was in specie, and quilted in different articles of his clothing—Fourteen whole and one half joes were enclosed in his neck-cloth, the weight of which pressing upon the jugular vein, is supposed to have produced apoplexy.

The lady of Captain Franklin who recently passed through this country, on a northern exploring expedition, has recently died in London.

Twenty-five dollars a month has been asked by seamen in New-York; for some days past, twenty dollars has been given.

Twenty-one Pilots of the port of Savannah, have thrown up their commissions and refused to act any longer as such, in consequence, as they say, of the arbitrary conduct of the board of pilotage.

The New-York House of Assembly, have passed the Commercial Bank bill, which gives to the heirs of the late Robert Fulton the bonus of 60,000 dollars, as a compensation to his destitute children for the loss they have sustained by the late decision of the courts of law.

A letter, dated St. Thomas, March 23, says, "There is a gallows erecting here for the execution of six pirates, taken by the United States sloop Grampus, Lieut. Comdr. Sloat, and a number of others who are expected from Porto Rico, Lieut. S. having gone down there this morning after them."

At Natchez, on the 15th ult. as the steam-boat Olive Branch, Capt. Miller, was coming to the lower landing, a young man by the

name of Shaddock, a Kentuckian, who was acting as engineer, accidentally became engaged in the machinery, and was literally torn in pieces.

On the 4th inst. Cheraw, S. C. was visited by a heavy thunder storm. The lightning struck the house of a Captain Vanderford, tore up a great part of the roof, shattered the windows, and killed immediately a respectable young woman (Ann Reynolds) who was just entered one of the rooms. Another female, who was a few feet distant, was also struck, but not much hurt.

A newspaper called "The Phoenix" has been commenced in Williamsburg, the early seat of government of the Commonwealth of Virginia. It is nearly fifty years since a newspaper was published in that ancient city.

On the 4th inst. a woman named Devenny, living in Pine Alley, was severely burned, by her clothes taking fire whilst engaged in cooking. She was taken to the hospital, and expired on Tuesday morning. She was a native of Ireland.

The number of members belonging to the Washington Benevolent Society is two thousand and twenty-nine. Only forty-two resignations have been made since the institution of the society in 1813. Its present prospects are represented to be better than they have been for many years.

On Monday a person of the name of Kelly, of the Northern Liberties, committed suicide by hanging himself. It is understood that it was occasioned by a fit of insanity, resulting from a state of poverty.

Commodore Barron will shortly proceed to Norfolk, to take command of the Navy Yard on that station. He will be succeeded by Captain Bidle in the command of the Philadelphia station. Captain Warrington is to take the Boston station. Major Gamble, of the Marine Corps at this station, is to be transferred to the Portsmouth station. Major Miller will succeed him here.

The elegant Grate manufactured in this city by Stephen P. Morris, adapted to the use of the Lehigh or Schuylkill coal, which was exhibited in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, on the late display of American manufactures there, was purchased, we are informed, by direction of the President of the United States for one of the large rooms of his House.

The Hon. Rufus King has accepted the embassy to the Court of St. James, and will shortly leave New York, for London.

The United States frigate Constellation for Mexico, went to sea from Hampton Roads on Sunday; and the John Adams for Chagres on Monday—to land there Captain Jones and Lieut. Ramsay, who are on their way to the Pacific.

Most of the neighbours, says the Village Record, have remarked the Done, at Mr. Gideon Williamson's, of East Bradford, Chester County. It has been in his care 17 years, and previously was owned by Thomas Morris of Eastcaln, who kept it 16 years. He reclaimed it when young. After living a prisoner for 33 years, it died March 23.

A negro belonging to a neighboring estate, on Wednesday week, set fire to the barn of Mr. George Sinclair, near Leesburg, Va.—The barn, and the principal part of its contents, was consumed; loss estimated at from \$1500 to \$2000. The negro has been committed to jail.

The present crop in Demerara has suffered greatly from continued drought, and it is expected that the crop in Jamaica will fall short upwards of 70,000 hds. The prospects are good in Antigua.

At the late term of the court of Common Pleas of Montgomery county, Ohio, John McAfee was convicted of the murder of his wife. He is to be executed at Dayton on the 28th inst.

Two thousand Irish Emigrants were to sail immediately from Cork for Canada. The Government was to bear all expenses.

The noble Elm which

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The left side is a light, textured surface, possibly paper or parchment, with some minor discoloration and a small dark spot near the top. The right side is a dark, almost black, vertical band. A small, white, irregular mark is visible on the dark band, approximately one-third of the way down from the top. The overall appearance is that of a scan of a physical document, possibly a book's edge or a narrow strip of paper.

